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### The Flag and Its Day.

Here is a timely letter:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT: As Flag Day (June 10) falls on Sunday, will you be so kind as to let me know what is the proper day to put out Old Glory, Sunday or Monday? And oblige, NEW YORK, June 8.

The Government flies the Stars and Stripes on Sunday as on other days; consequently, Old Glory should be hoisted a week from next Sunday.

As in the case of any celebration which falls on Sunday the popular habit is to observe it on the Monday following, put the flag up on that particular Monday. and join the crowd in making the day appropriately festal!

Again, as some people are sure to celebrate Flag Day on the previous Saturday, that day being somewhat in the nature of a holiday anyway, they too should be sympathized with and the flag should be flown on Saturday.

Every day of every other week is also a good time to display the national flag. Long and often may it be waved!

The Move in the Building Strike.

The withdrawal of delegates of sixteen unions from the great labor organization of this city known as the Board of Building Trades was in reality the dissolution of a great trust, proven to the satisfaction of the decedents to be essentially too heterogeneous and cumbersome to govern itself with advantage to its members.

If the many kinds of laboring men lately allied in the building business had gone so far as to pool all wages earned, and to distribute them according to a previously arranged schedule of allotment to the different trades, their trade trust would have continued to live its life free from the conflicts that have broken it in two. But the effort to maintain without friction the extraordinary consolidation of independent elements that the building trade association was lately composed of is shown to be impracticable, and along the lines attempted it is doubtful if it ever can be

made practicable. The process of trust evolution, however, is irresistible, and it may be expected to find the path of progress in the case of labor as it is finding it in the case of capital.

# England's Imperial Market.

theoretical plan f Pan-Britannic Zollverein, an interest lies in the extent and composition of such an institution. Including the mother country, the colonies of their various classes, dependencies and protectorates, there would be embraced an area of about 12,000,000 square miles, with a population of nearly, 400,000,000.

Analyzing by area, nearly 1,800,000 square miles are represented by British India and the several native States and agencies of that vicinity; about 2,700,000 square miles by colonies and protectorates in Africa; about 3,350,000 square miles by islands and continental colonies in America; and a little more than 3,000,009 square miles by Australasia. The remainder, although large in its total, may be classed as "scattering."

Analyzing by population, Asia gives about 300,000,000, or nearly three-quarters of the total number. This includes India, Hong Kong, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Africa gives about 42,000,000. This includes the South African colonies and the East Africa and Uganda protectorates. America gives total of about 5,000,000. The population of the United Kingdom approximates 42,000,000, and the remainder of the 400,000,000 is accounted for by Gibraltar. Malta, protectorates in the Pacific, &c.

This would, in approximate figures, represent the field of production and the market for the Imperial Federation. The total population makes a vast number whose needs and wants are to be supplied, but many of them, perhaps three-quarters, live in lands where needs are few and where wants are undeveloped. The East Indians and the native blacks of South and Eastern Africa make up a large percentage of the population of the British Empire. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland now imports approximately twice as much. in value, as all the rest of the Empire put together, if bullion and specie be included. The exports of the same limited area, with its population of 42,000,000. exceed those of all the colonies, depen-

dencies and protectorates. In point of variety, the products and the possible products of these different areas, located in tropical, sub-tropical and temperate zones, would make such an empire virtually self-sustaining in all except a few articles, such as mineral oils and a few other things of minor importance. But before such a condition could be reached an enormous and immensely expensive development would be necessary, and many lines would at any and all times be subject to a competition which could only be overcome by tariffs which would unduly enhance

their cost to consumers. . It is illogical for British statesmanship to point to the enormous development of the United States under the system of protection as an argument for her adoption of a similar plan. A comparison

The United States, though of vast extent, is geographically unified. Maine is in touch with California, and Chicago, Denver and New Orleans are neighboring cities. Our people are fundamentally homogeneous, and the vast numbers of immigrants coming annually to our shores are speedily absorbed. Aims become unified and interests are merged. In the case of England and her possessions, a similar social, political and commercial harmony is only less impossible than a geographical unification.

These are among the points which England must and will take into full consideration before she essays so radical and so doubtful an experiment.

### Good News From Taft.

After Gen. MILES'S somewhat hasty conclusions and recommendations respecting famine conditions in the Philippines, it is encouraging to get a plain, straight, unexaggerated, unemotional statement from the best authority on the subject. Governor TAFT.

The quiet efficiency with which this remarkable administrator is dealing with the agricultural situation in the islands is reflected in the tone of his report to the War Department. There is a shortage of the usual food supply, but Governor TAFT has been surprised to find thus far how little real famine or hunger there has been. Not a single provincial Governor has yet made requisition for free rice. Any possible calls in the summer months will be readily met by the Commission from its fund of \$3,000,000 available for that purpose. A threatened corner in rice was prevented

by Government purchases of the article, amounting to \$800,000 gold. The Civil Governor has defeated the speculators, controlled the market and kept prices down in the interest of the people committed to his care. The loss of cattle by rinderpest is the most serious feature of the situation. The Civil Governor has contracted for ten thousand healthy immunized animals from China and will make further purchases to the extent required to keep agriculture going in the archipelago. He does not agree with Lieut.-Gen. MILES that a fleet of army transports should be put at work conveying food and live stock to the islands, for the simple reason that the Philippine Government can do the work with chartered vessels at one-fourth or one-fifth the cost of operating the transports. Of the general situation the Governor remarks:

" The danger from famine has not been so great as I supposed it was and as the Lieutenant-General was justified in supposing it from the reports which ne heard. In any event, with the funds provided by Congress now, I feel confident that the Philippine Government is in a position to meet any emer gency of this kind which may arise."

The entire report of Governor TAFT is as full of practical common sense as it is free from either foolish optimism or any conscious or unconscious exaggeration of conditions with a view to magnifying the importance of his executive efforts. It will be read with the increased conviction that here is an administrator whose main concern is with the task committed to him, not with his own attitude or appearance in relation to that task. In that distinction is the secret of Gov-

ernor TAFT's value as a public servant. A peculiarly interesting report found its way into several newspapers yesterday. It is that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S "friends Assuming the consummation of Mr. are declaring that Governor Taft would competition on the part of the unskilled any of the other men who have been eral Court has only to supplement Judge mentioned for the second place on the

ticket of next year. This is important if true. The fact i now pretty generally recognized that if Mr. Roosevelt's phenomenal popularity wins for him an undisputed nomination for President, his force of character will claim and obtain the right to name his running mate, as well as to select his campaign manager and to dictate the platform. Not much gray tissue need be wasted in the next Republican National

Convention. As to Governor TAFT, we imagine that nomination for Vice-President would hold out no greater temptation than an appointment to the Supreme Bench exercised, if he believed that he yet had work in the Philippines to do. At any rate, we are sure that at the present time he is devoting much thought to the pursuit of healthy immunized carabao, and none at all to the chase of delegates.

Boston Legs and Aspirations. A judicial opinion or dictum of high importance has been uttered in Boston, the chief city of liberal thought, the capital of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and a neighbor, almost within smelling distance, of Medford, where they make the rum. When is a man drunk enough to come within the purview of the police? Brushing away all the metaphysical and hair-splitting definitions and distinctions, all vain attempts of science falsely so-called to classify "buns," "jags," "loads," skates," conditions of being "halfshot," " shot," " podded," " orey-eyed," what are the infallible outward and

visible signs of drunkenness? Of drunkenness in Boston, mind you. A man who might be considered sober in Glasgow or merely mildly mellow in New York, may be sent to the island in Boston. That city has its own standard of thought and conduct. A man who would be regarded as a harmless paranoiac in Manhattan may be a leading Boston citizen and a member of the New England branch of the Anti-Imperialist League. A man who wanted a broiled lobster and a mug of ale in Boston after 12 midnight would certainly be arrested as a suspicious character and would prob-

ably be indicted by the Grand Jury. When, then, is a person visiting Boston for curiosity or striving to exist there, for his sins, to be accounted drunk and disorderly and food for the police? A learned municipal Magistrate, Judge EMMONS, doubtless a descendant of that distinguished Calvinist theologian, Na-THANAEL EMMONS, has answered the question squarely. A person is drunk who staggers or whose breath smells of any trustworthy information regarding the liquor." A noble and catholic definition. If the Boston police will live up to it Boston will do its bibbing behind locked doors. We have no patience with those

sion for alcohol under the pretence of a zeal for popular rights infringed. "What right," they shriek, " has a policeman to investigate the breath or calculate the equilibrium of a free Boston citizen? This is sheer froth and flubdub. A citizen of Boston has no rights; he has duties. If he can't escape to New York, he must obey the rules. He is in the hands of his wardens and keepers. They do well to exercise over him a pious, paternal supervision, such as he wishes to exercise over the rest of the world. For 'tis the sport to have the regulator regulated.

Outside of Boston, staggering would not be regarded as an absolute indication of a case for the police. A man may stagger with vertigo, from the effects of indigestion or the sting of his immortal liver. His titubancy may be harmless. According to a legal maxim he is to use his legs so as not to interfere with those of other people. His brain may be stronger than his legs. He may have ocomotor staxia. He may have St. Vitus's dance. Even if he has alcoholic want of coordination, so long as he can get home all right, whose business is it? Presumably he will take a cab. The condition of his legs is immaterial. The philosophic veterans of the New York police hold that a man is not drunk until his cabman and cabhorse are drunk. Watch the horse's legs and let the man's alone. But this is a worldly view and doesn't apply to Boston. If a man is seen to stagger there, the legal presumption is that he has been enjoying himself, an unusual crime.

The odor test is even more admirable. We have heard cynics say that half the world would be half-seas-over all the time if that odorless whiskey of which Science may be dreaming were invented. At any rate, Judge Emmons has " jabbed ' King Alcohol " in the slats." The breath bewrays the moderate, as well as the immoderate, drinker. The one glass of beer, the half-pint of red wine, leaves its trace, slight, but to be detected by vigilant nostrils. Thousands of worthy Massachusetts citizens who are hot against "liquor-keeping" carry a pocket flask and solace themselves with secret and solitary swigs. Arrest 'em on the strength of their breath, itself a confession! Run 'em in, until Boston, purified of noxious exhalation, can bask delightedly in its own halo, with some assistance from the Gilded Dome.

We waste no time on dullards who insist that it is a man's constitutional privilege to perfume himself with rum, garlic, onions, cigars of Erebus or any other fragrance which he likes. We speak not of the world, but of Boston.

The Boston police are slow to accept Judge Emmons's decision as a rule of action. Allowance must be made for old habit. You oan't detect another man's spirituous aspiration until you have reformed your own. The decision is thoroughly in consonance with Bostonian precedents and theories of government. We are confident that it will be enforced by the police. The truth is that political economy is on Judge EM-MONS's side. This is an era of specialists. Amateur, occasional and sporadic drinking tends to disappear in Boston. The supply of wines and spirits is limited, and there are grave fears of a scarcity in October. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company can be relied upon to do its duty; and foolish and wasteful be more acceptable to the President than | public must be discouraged. The Gen-EMMONS'S decision by a law forbidding private and unauthorized persons to trespass upon an irrigation system which, with careful use, may be sufficient for fifty years to come.

# The Walking Delegate.

If the Walking Delegate made the labor unions, proof that these functionaries are, as a rule, what PARKS is said to be, namely, corrupt, will cause the unions to fall to pieces because their foundations are rotten. If, on the other hand, the labor unions made the Walking Delegate, the latter will keep on flourishing so long as the unions think best, no matter how criminal PARKS is or how many of his brothers are found to be like him.

The character of PARKS has no bearing on the Walking Delegate as a part of the present system of industrial organization. If such a concentrated representative and master of workingmen turns out to be inefficacious and undesirable, for any reason, on his merits, he will be given

up; but not otherwise. We commend these views to the consideration of whosoever have been imagining that the Walking Delegate was a genuine " cause " of conflict between labor and capital, and that his abolition meant peace.

The new Dean of the Princeton faculty, if the formal announcement to-day confirms published reports of the election of the same on Monday by the board of trustees, is Prof. HENRY B. FINE, long the occupant of the chair of mathematics in the university. A successor of the late Dean MURRAY at Princeton ought not only to command the respect due to distinguished scholarship. but also to possess the confidence and personal esteem of the students; and both of these qualifications Professor FINE has.

The Democrats, local and national, could pattern after the Republicans of Ohio in the settlement of their differences within the household and a presentation to the public of a united, harmonious and enthusiastic organization.—Indianapolis News.

In the Republican party there is no substantial dispute over measures. The fight is all on men, and that, also, seems to be about over. In the Democratic party the question of men really cuts very little figure, while a fight over measures, radical and hot, is kept up by the radical defeated faction. The Democrats have the bigger job, un-

NEW YORK, May 15.—In the earlier defences of the America Cup it was to beat a country that was hated that the Americans prepared. Although the plain, hald truth has always been partly concealed and has never wholly appeared in print till now, it is nevertheless the fact that the extraordinary care that has been given to the earlier defences had its birth and its backing in batred rather than in sport.—London Yacising World.

Whoever this extraordinary ass can be, we respectfully suggest to our esteemed London contemporary to call him home. He is too poor a loser to be able to furnish America's Cup, or any other subject in this country.

If the King of England has awarded a

and renovator of the White House, as a treaty of peace or of good feeling with this country over the Executive Mansion which was burned by his armed subjects in 1814, it should be greeted by the general public in the spirit of its presentation. A gold medal to an American architect who deserves it is welcome for any cause. At the same time, his Majesty may be assured that there never was any hard feeling treasured in this country on account of the burning of the White House.

### The Ritualists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an Episcopalian Catholic whose soul is uplifted and heart gladdened by the impressive ritual of St. Ignatius's Church, I protest against the declaration of Mr. Hyacinthe Ringrose that I am an idolater. I worship only the true and

living God. The Christian priesthood was not instituted by any Pope, but by our Lord Himself when he gave His Apostles and their successors the power to preach and offer up the sacrifice of power to preach and offer up the sacrifice of the mass. Mr. Ringrose should remember that there is not the slightest evidence of episcopacy in the primitive Church, yet he must admit that the mass was celebrated and it was not a "gross sacrilege." Pope Leo XIII., speaking of the attitude of his Church to the Anglican orders, said: "The Church does not judge about the mind or intention, in so far as it is something by its nature imperial. When any one has rightly and seriously made use of the due form and the matter requisite for effecting or conferring the sacrament, he is considered by the very fact to do what the Church does."

Church does."
As between Mr. Ringrose's definition of Catholic dogma and that of the Pope, I am inclined to prefer the latter.
Let me add the suggestion that the unity of Christendom will be brought about more easily and speedily by a more tolerant attitude on the part of Roman Catholics toward their Anglican fellows.

RALPH RANDOLPH ARNE.

NEW YORK, June 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Accordng to your correspondent, Mr. Ringrose, the Ritualists" are in a "most unfortunate predicament" because "they eagerly announce their belief in Roman Catholic dogmas, but the Roman Catholic Church emphatically and consistently denies that they are Catholics, and classes them in the grand army of

and classes them in the grand army of heretics."

Possessing, as we do, an unbroken episcopate, a valid priesthood, we shall manage to get along, whether Rome recognizes us or not. Are we not on most friendly terms with the Holy Eastern Church, and does Mr. Ringrose claim that the mass as celebrated in the Orthodox Church and by priests of the vast Anglican communion, before so many altars, is all a mockery, nothing but idolatry? Does he honestly believe that hundreds of thousands of faithful people are deluded into the sharing of a sacrament which is no sacrament algall, but a delusion? An American Catholic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was an extreme Ritualist, and while I was so I was very lax in my morals, I was what men call a Willie." I experienced a very decided change "Willie." I experienced a very decided change in matters moral, and with this change came a revulsion toward Ritualism (which is no other than self-hypnotism) and the association of men who were adherents of Ritualism. The Rev. Henry Austin Adams's drifting into Ritualism, and his arrival at the point of his peculiar views on morality is an example of many cases I could name.

The Church is wise in letting the Ritualists alone: they soon will have run the whole gamut, and then want something more.

New YORK, June 5.

### NEW YORK, June 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We hear great deal about those who go to Rome sometimes to her ultimate embarrassment), but the road from there is pretty well worn.
Take, for example, the sixty families and one priest in one Western community who left the Roman Catholic Church for our Church last month; but, of course, such small items are overlooked.

BROOKLYN, June 5.

VIII Mr. McCrackan Explain Mr. Kimbali? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will Mr. McCrackan, the spokesman of Christian Science, give me the benefit of his opinion? There is among the Christian Science lectur-There is among the Christian Science feethers a Mr. Kimball, whose utterances in support of that faith are, I believe, no less authoritative than those of Mr. McCrackan himself. In a lecture delivered in Kansas City to overflowing thousands Mr. Kimball said: overflowing thousands Mr. Kimbaii said:
The human body very largely consists of water.
Now I ask you is there any good reason why water
should take cold when it gets wei? Is there any
good reason in scientific cause and effect why the
water in a man's foot should take cold when it gets
wet any more than the same water in a duck's foot
or in the tail of a fish?

In the same lecture Mr. Kimball further said, speaking of an imagined criminal:

Will Mr. McCrackan please say whether these expressions are to be taken as fairly representative of the argument for Christian Science? NEW YORK, June 8.

# Elevator Hat Rule Found.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have just been reading in THE SUN some correspondence about wearing hats in elevators. The best thing about wearing hass in clevators. The best thing that I've seen in a long time in regard to this is a sign that is displayed in the clevators of an office building in Washington, D. C. (The McGill Building on G street), which says: "As this is a public car, gentlemen need not remove their hats. It might be a good plan for some of THE SUN readers to include a "look" at this sign among the sights when visiting Washington. BROOKLYN, June 7.

# Our Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of to day a Commissioner of Public Schools takes exceptions to the remarks of Grand Army men, stating that New York city schools are modelled after those of Boston. If he will consult the history of New York schools by its former elerk, Thomas Brese (Harper & Bres., 1869), he will there learn that Breae (Harper & Brea., 1809), he will the the school officers of the old soc ety, presided over by DeWitt Clinton, whom he extule, sent a special committee to Boston for the purpose of inspecting the system of public instruction and especially the dame primary schools in that city in 1832, which was a footief.

dame primary schools in that city in 1832, which was adopted.

He will also learn that in 1840 a large and influential body of citizens were much dissatisfied with many things in the internal condition and management of the "Public School Society," of which De Witt Clinton had been president, and called it "a gigantic and growing monopoly," under whose sole control were all the means of public instruction, that in 1842 they went to the Legislature to obtain a change, and an act was passed creating the first Board of Education for the city of New York, "exiending by law into the city the common school system which had prevailed for thirty years in the residue of the State," and which was similar to the New England system.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOTS OF OLD 16.

JERSEY CITY, June 8.

#### Scottish Discontent With King Edward's Title. From the London Truth.

many Scots who are perfectly loyal to the Constitution felt that they could not go and honor aim owing to his having insulted their country by adopting the purely English title of Edward VII. et violation of the Treaty of Union between cotland and England. Others, again, who feel Scotland and England. Others, again, who resi the insuit quite as keenly, but who firmly believe that the King will yet do the honorable thing and alter his title to one more in conformity with the intentions of the Treaty of Union, went to see the show. To an unblased mind it seems a most undonable blunder on the King's part to offend Scotland in this way. The feeling against the detested numeral is growing daily, and in Glasgow and elsewhere the numeral is rigidly ignored References to the King as Edward I. are of daily occurrence, and during the King's visit to Glasgow medals were selling in the streets with the inscrip " Edward I., NOT Edward VII.," and "Edward tion " Edward I., NOT Edward VII., and I., falsely styled Edward VII." It seems nothing short of madness for the King to persist in styling for himself Edward VII., and it will be a bad thing for the unity of the kingdom should he refuse to take his constitutional title. What may be his Majesty's object in assuming such a title no one appears t know, but in any case it cannot be a very honorable motive. By conferring two or three honors, and spending a few hours in Scotland, he imagines this will allay the feeling of resentment. He could not possibly be more mistaken. Were he to confer knighthood on every human being from John o' Groat's to the Tweed, even that would not ap

The sticklers for historic exactness in matters of matical purists. Since King Edward's accession they have clamored for a different numbering for Scotland and for England, though they cannot agree as to whether he should be Edward I. or Edward II., as some of them wish to count in Edward Balliol If the King of England has awarded a gold medal for the promotion of architecture VII., because that numeration leaves out the Edmay lie in theory, but none lies in fact. Thetorical splutterers who hide their pas- to Mr. Charles F. Mckim, the modifier wards that preceded the Conquest.

SPEECE AT SPRINGFIELD. Mehammad Barakatullah Applauds Mr

Reoseveit and Rebukes the South. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last Thursday Mr. Roosevelt, under exceptionally awe-inspiring circumstances, namely, by the side of the tomb of the immortal dead Abraham Lincoln, made a touching appeal in a telling speech, concise in form, but voliminous in meaning, to the tender conscience of the American nation, in defence of the sacred principles of democracy and in behalf of the suffering humanity in the Southern

It was said of Alexander the Great that he could look with one of his eyes toward heaven and with the other toward the earth at the same time. Surely it was equally true o President Roosevelt, when he stood on that sacred ground and looked at the tomb o Lincoln, and again when he looked at the present state of affairs. This double retrospective and prospective view of the destiny of the human race made him utter these memorable words, which ought to be inscribed on the tablet of every American

citizen's heart. He said: it behooves us, not only (not) to exuit in our privileges, but soberly realize our responsibilities. Hitherto republics have failed. The republics of antiquity went down; the republies of middle ages went down, although tried on a much smaller scale than ours, and although in consequence th republics will be found in the fact that ultimatel each tended to become a government of a class sometimes control of the government slipped into the hands of an oligarchy, sometimes it slipper into the hands of a mob. In either case the resul was the same. It was exactly as material to the abiding welfare of the republic if it was turned into a government in which the few oppressed the many, or if it was turned into a government in which the many plundered the few. Either form of perversion of the governmental principle spelle

This is a speech, surely, worthy of the ora-tor and of the exalted position he occupies as the guardian of the rights and privileges of all the classes of this Republic and as the defender of the glorious principles of democracy. The government of the people, by the people, and for the people, is naturally like the government of a family on a larger scale, in which all have equal rights and responsibilities, and all have to work for the welfare of the whole. The moment you oppress a certain portion of the community you create a malcontented class in the government of the house; and the house divided against itself is bound sooner or later to fall. The moment a class is oppressed the principle of democracy is imperilled. The evil starts in an in significant and imperceptible form, but in the course of a generation or two it assume great dimensions and waxes beyond control. Hence, the republics of the past becam empires and imperialism destroyed imperialism. Setting aside the ancient republics of

Greece and Rome, we take for example the Islamic Republic, founded by the Prophet Mohammad, on thoroughly democratic basis under the influence of religion. When the Islamic Republic sprang up all of a sudden in Arabia thirteen centuries ago it became an object of hatred to the neighboring great empires of Persia and Byzantium, and they both wanted to nip in it the bud. But that little gallant democracy, being saturated with the spirit of fraternity, liberty and equality, and united by the bond of religion. gave both of them simultaneously a bold front, destroyed one root and branch and snatched away the fair provinces from the

other. This ideal democracy subsisted only for about half a century, in which Belal, an exnegro slave, had the same rights and privileges as Omar, the Commander of the Faithful. But human selfishness found out means to introduce a very little deviation from the principles of democracy, which in course time grew to large proportions. Finally empire took the place of republic, assuming the same name of Khilafet, and new generations, fed upon new literatures and principles, forgot the very name of democracy. What wonder is it, then, if Rousseau says: "If there were a nation of gods, it will be governed democratically. So perfect a govern-ment is unsuited for men."

At the moment the President of the Repubtion of the nation to the ominous evils that are menacing the very foundation of democracy, a gang of Hooligans were lynching the colored man Denis at Greenville, Miss., and a thousand men, women and children were said, speaking of an imagined criminal:

Witness his face, hard, repellant and twisted.
Its very oftensiveness of outline and shape is itself an evidence of the linearnation of evil. You know that this dissignred and twisted face has been caused by a wicked and sinful mind. Now, I sak you, I sak you, I shought can twist and distort his face, don't you suppose that it can twist and distort his liver?

Housand men, women and children were enjoying the scene, nay, even the manager of the ball game had stopped the game for forty minutes so that the players should edify themselves by viewing that performance. While the speech of the President was being liver?

of the ball game had stopped the game for forty minutes so that the players should edify themselves by viewing that performance. While the speech of the President was being read in New York, a salconiceoper, Michael Connaughton of 29 Jones street, was striking the head of a poor negro, George Washington, with almost fatal blows, simply because the poor negro, out of the same sentiments which once made the Carpenter of Nazareth say: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," could dare put on the head a little white girl.

A straw shows which way the wind blows. Are these healthy signs of the national heart? will these incidents when read in foreign countries with the accounts of the massacres of Jews in Russia redound a glory or credit to the fair name of this Republic? It seems to me that this mad, wild-goose chase after the almighty dollar is telling on the nerves of this nation, and the good graces of humanity are departing from it slowly. Such deeds only indicate a tendency to what President Roosevelt calls "the perversion of the governmental principle," and to the defiance of the law, which is a disgrace to the religion they profess to follow, a disgrace to this twentieth century civilization and a disgrace to mankind.

It is high time that the Judges in the South

It is high time that the Judges in the South It is high time that the Judges in the South should establish the prestige of the law, take courage from the encouraging advice of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, as he says: "When any Executive undertakes to enforce the law he is entitled to the support of every the law he is entitled to the support of every decent man, rich or poor, no matter what form the law breaking has taken. If he is worth his salt, he will enforce the law whether he gets the support or not"; and save the nation from disgrace and democracy from ruin.

MOHAMMAD BARAKATULLAH.

# NEW YORK, June 8.

Trade Injury to One is Injury to All. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: For several years past the offices of architects of reputation and kindred specialists in advisory and planning work have been under high tension upon prospec ive work. If THE SUN will make the investigation it will learn among them, that while still occupied on the work of supervision of current jobs there s a relaxation of demand for the consideration and designing of new work, particularly of that of a semi-public character, such as office and instituional building. The reason is apparent to them. being simply yet portentously the present irra-tional demands of the various unions of building

Capitalists, while prone to bow with submission to the high price of material, know that invitations to contractors to bid on plans will resul ngs based upon presumptive helief of additional demands of labor, and are forced to insert a clause that shall relieve them from all delays caused by strikes or the necessity of locking out their men in order to preserve their financial interests and self-

strikes or the necessity of locking out their men in order to preserve their financial interests and self-respect.

They have thus far sacrificed much and are disposed to halt, forming their varied interests in an organization to resist further aggression, and thus far, indirectly, skilled workmen in many industries have lost their first winnings of the year by the absence of earnings for a month and are disconsolate and murmuring against their officers, but still slaves to their dictations.

Capitalists view the struggle with varying emotions, sympathizing with the contractors, because their schish interests are involved in the respect that they wish material and labor computed at reasonable rates. In many instances they possess the land and old buildings, which still yield fair rentils, but which they will not rehabiliste or demoilsh to make place for new ones, while the vexatious problem remains unsolved—whether the workman shall execute manusi labor and also administer his employer's affairs without assuming that responsibility and risk, or be content to follow his chosen calling and the one for which he is fitted.

While it requires a high grade of intelligence to perform some of their work, it is evident that their reasoning powers are not awakened to the fact that they are acting in a manner inimical to their direct or indirect interests.

They do not seem to appreciate their influence in contribution to the interdependence of all of us. If building operations are suspended they have leas to spend, the store keepers less to buy, the factories less to produce, the profits of the latter become less in value, followed by the absence of funds to invest in all operations requiring capital.

The railroads have less to freight, fewer pasengers to carry, less coal to burn and operating expitent on probable prospective earnings, if these are unpromising by reason of a low volume of business, there are falling of stocks, fluctuations in the Stock Exchange and general disquiretude in general. accompanied by lack of

Are the workmen striving for disaster, or don't they know that their "gun is leaded"?

NEW YORK, June 9.

F. T.

GREENFIELD 150 YEARS OLD. Senator Ledge Speaks on the Uses and

Abuses of Wealth. GREENFIELD, Mass., June 9.—Greenfield, which was incorporated 150 years ago, celebrated its anniversary to-day, and agriculture was suspended for the day in Franklin county. The town blazed with flags and a laurel-decorated arch faced the common. There was a coaching parade a mile long. There were sixteen floats. Rear Admiral Clark was present. Senstor Lodge and Gov. Bates spoke this afternoon

Washington Hall. Speaking of the growth of the country, Senator Lodge said:

"The new conditions, while they have raised greatly the well-being of the community and of the average man, have also caused an accumulation of fortunes and a concentration of capital the like of which has never been seen before. Here lies one peril—that of irresponsible wealth. Wealth which recognizes its duties and obligations is in its wise and generous uses a source of great good to the community. But wealth which, if inactive, neglects the duty it owes to the community, is deaf to the cry of suffering, seeks not to remedy ignorance and turns its back upon charity; or which, if actively employed, aims to disregard the law, to prevent its enforcement, or by purchase to control legislation, is irresponsible, and, therefore, dangerous to itself and to others. The tyranny of mere money in society, in politics, in business or in any of the manifold forms of human activity is the coarsest and most vulgar tyranny, as worship of mere money is the most degraded worship that mankind has ever known. one peril-that of irresponsible wealth.

mere money is the most degraded worship that mankind has ever known.

"Over against this danger lies the peril of the demagogue, of the men who would seek to create classes and then set one class gainst another, the deadliest enemies to our liberty and our democracy that the wit of man could imagine. Under the guise of helping to better the common lot they preach a gospel of envy and hatred. They proclaim panacess, social and political, which are as old as man's oldest attempts at government and which have an ancient record of dismal fallure. They point to the promised land lying far away and dimly discerned upon the horizon. If you follow them the vision fades. It was but a mirage, and you find yourself indeed upon a level plain, but the plain is a desert." that mankind has ever known.

### NOT TO MARRY THE DIVORCED. Question Raised Before the Reformed Church's General Synod.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 9 .- The Rev. Alfred E. Meyers of New York precipitated the divorce question into the Reformed Church Synod this afternoon, when he introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The teaching of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, the Head of the Church, clearly affirms that the bond of marriage cannot be dissolved excepting by death or through the unfaithfulness of one of the

parties to the marriage vow, and Whereas. The laxness of divorce and the marriage of divorced persons is an evil of growing proportions and a most serious menace to our Christian civilization, therefore, Resolved, That the General Synod hereby enjoins upon the ministers of the Reformed Church not to remarry divorced persons, ex-cepting the innocent party in a divorce ob-tained for the cause of adultery.

The resolution will probably be taken up as the closing question of the session to-morrow. There is no doubt of its hearty support when the time comes.

Dr. Cornelius Brett read a report on the plan of union with the Southern Presbyterian Church, recommending the appointment of conference to conment of a committee of conference to consider the whole question. The report was unanimously adopted.

A resolution against Mormonism was adopted, and Senator Reed Smoot was arraigned as the greatest Mormon of themself.

NEW YORK NUNS IN AFRICA. News Received From Mother Mary Paul

Ploneer Missionary in a New Field. News from Mother Mary Paul, formerly Miss Mary Y. Murphy of New York, who left this country last year to devote the rest of her life to missionary work in British East Africa, has been received by Father A. P. Doyle of the Paulists. The report which has come to Father Doyle tells of the nuns' arrival at Mombasa, after great hardships. After a journey overland over temporary rails so shaky that the nuns expected to be spilled every moment, they fluished their investment. expected to be spilled every moment, they finished their journey in canoes. Thousands of natives waited for them, springing into the water neck deep and carrying canoes, sisters and all, to the

One sister was ill of native fever when the letter was despatched. Mother Mary Paul's band of missionaries was recruited largely from this State. It is the pioneer band of Roman Catholic nuns in that field of labor.

#### Father Nagel Made a Monsignor. WILEES-BARRE, Pa., June 9. The Very Rev. P. C. Nagel of St. Nicholas Church. this city, was invested this morning with the purple robe of a prelate of the Papal Household and elevated to the dignity of monsignor. Bishop Hoban of Scranton offiand was assisted by the Rev. Father Van Ascheberg of Buffalo, Father Schmitt of Williamsport, and Father Goeckel of

Observations of a Policeman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I chearse, just as I have heard it, an hour ago, he grievance of a young policeman in

It is of no use for us policemen to make arrests he cases, when they come before the Judges, are all discharged. For instance, last night at half-past 2 clock, hearing a noise in the back room of a saloon, entered with another officer, and found a fight on. which a policeman was on the floor. utt end of my pistol I knocked the man down who had felled the policeman, and I struck another rowdy with my hand (the wrist is still swollen, you rowdy with my hand (the wrist is still swollen, you see). We all went up to the 125th street and Third avenue court together. There, to my astonishment it was testified to that we made the arrest before 12 o'clock, although the blotter showed the time to be half-past 2 in the morning. Besides, the man I knocked down (he was the saloonkeeper, and his name is Kearney) testified that we stole \$65 from his vest pocket when he was down. So what's the use in us policemen making any arrest? We won't be believed, and the Judge will discharge every case. It's all polities. Think I shant be in a hurry to arrest anybody hereafter.

Having freed his mind, our young police. Having freed his mind, our young police-man, with a look of fatalistic resignation on his young but experienced face, turned away to watch a group of striking Italians gathered around the debris of the subway construction at 125th street.

### Bill Devery, Lecturer. Wake me early, wake me early, wake me early, mud-

Don't you let me stay too long in comatose "r ter-morrer Billy Dev'ry's goin' ter lecture, d'ye On the "Wherefore of the Whyness of the Those."

He is goin' ter tell us plainly all the things we

oughter know. He is goin' ter put us right in ev'ry way, He is goin' ter lecture, mudder, on "The Thisness of the That: Or How to Vote Eight Times Election Day."

An' he's goin' to split der weikin wid his hifalutin An' he'll speak some fluent langwidge to us snipes an' he's goin' ter lecture, mudder, on "How I'n

Goin' Ter Have Cold Beer Run Troo Der City's Water Pipes." So don't f'rget ter wake, wake me early, mudder I want ter hear dose charmin' words of his. want ter shake his flipper: wid der push I want

To listen to der lecture from his phiz: Cause he's goin' ter talk on ethics an' philosophy an' such; On the "Whereness of the Whatness of the Who

Or, How I Spend My Swagger in a Way to Beat the Just to be High-Much-a-Muck of Jimboron."

FOR OUR FOREIGN TRADE. Plans of the Committee of the Board of

Trade and Transportation. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at a meeting held on May 27, dopted resolutions calling attention to the unsatisfactory conditions of American shipping in the foreign trade and authorizing the president of the board, Oscar S. Straus, to appoint a committee to investigate the matter. The resolution an-

nounced the object of the investigation in these words:

Resolved, That this committee be urged to lay the subject before commercial associations, labor associations and all interests concerned in the increase of our deep sea tonnage; that the press of the country be invited to help in ascertaining and recording public opinion as to the best means by which our shipping may be built up: that all sides of the question be discussed thoroughly and without regard to political or economic bias, and that the committee report its conclusions to the board no later than Dec. 1, 1903. in these words:

blas, and that the committee report its conclusions to the board no later than Dec. 1,
1903.

Mr. Straus has now appointed these
five men to serve with him on the committee: Aaron Vanderbilt, vice-president of the Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Company; ex-Congressman Darwin
R. James, of D. R. James & Bros.; Herman
Sielcken, of W. H. Crossman & Bros.; Herman
Sielcken, of W. H. Crossman & Bros.; Herman
Sielcken, of W. H. Crossman & Bros.; President Henry A. Rogers of the Board of Education, and Patrick Farrelly, manager of the
American News Company. Mr. Vanderbilt will act as chairman of the committee.

"We have been watching our foreign
shipping decline steadily for many years,"
said Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday. "The
United States in 1861 had three times more
tonnage engaged in ocean transportation than it has now, and we want to know
what has caused the decline, especially
as the present value of our foreign commerce is four times what it was in 1861.

"Our aim will be to keep the discussion
free from partisan or political bias. It
is a business question pure and simple,
in which the whole country is interested.
The line of our inquiry is to be eminently
practical, and generalities will be of little
value. We hope that commercial, labor
and agricultural associations in all parts
of the country will take up this subject.
Perhaps the business people, the farmers
and the wage workers can evolve a plan
which will command the support of both
political parties."

### NEW MAN SLAPS P. M. STEWART. There Are Going to Be Reforms in Can-

political parties."

tor's Building Department. Borough President Cantor made public vesterday a report submitted to him by Henry S. Thompson, his new Superintendent of Buildings, which intimates that under the administration of Perez M. Stewart the work of the department was neglected. Mr. Thompson says that upon assuming charge of the office he found pending and undetermined more than 4,000 cases of violations, many of years standing. He promised to have all these complaints at-

promised to have all these complaints attended to without delay.

Mr. Thompson adds that the inspectors have been ordered to see that all fireproof work is in exact conformity with the law, "thus eliminating any favoritism which might heretofore have existed." He intimates that one company, not named, has been favored. He says that no more such encroachments as the Vanderbilt carriage gate, the Knickerbooker Trust carriage gate, the Knickerbocker Trust portico, the Café Martin and Sherry's will be permitted

#### BIBLE IN ELEVATED CARS. Mrs. Rowe Puts It There Because It Was Her Dead Son's Idea.

The Bible texts that have appeared recently in the elevated cars, much to the wonderment of the passengers, were accounted for yesterday by Mrs. C. B. Rowe counted for yesterday by Mrs. C. B. Rowe of 303 West Fifty-first street. They are part of a missionary scheme that originated with her son, who died a few years ago. He was an enthusiast for the evangelization of the world, and it was his idea that much could be done by posting in conspicuous places verses from the Scriptures. For several years Mrs. Rowe has been advertising these verses in the street cars of different cities. The expense of the work has been paid from a fund raised by voluntary subscription. It is Mrs. Rowe's hope that eventually she will be able to have a verse in every car in the city. verse in every car in the city.

### TO PREVENT SATURDAY CRUSH. No Through Trains After Noon on That Day-Cable Cars Will Be Run.

In order to prevent a recurrence of the conditions which almost amounted to a panic at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge following the derailing of one of the elevated electric cars, Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal has decided that eginning next Saturday there will be a discontinuance on Saturdays be noon and 7 o'clock in the evening noon and 7 o'clock in the evening of the through elevated service over the Bridge. The cable cars will be run, and passengers desiring to take the trains will transfer at the Brooklyn end of the Bridge. Mr. Lindenthal says the cable trains can be more rapidly switched and can, consequently, be operated on shorter headway than the through trains.

## NEW HEAD OF TRINITY SCHOOL Dr. Cole, Warden of St. Stephen's College,

Chosen to Succeed Dr. Ullman. The Rev. Lawrence T. Cole, Ph. D., warden of St. Stephen's College at Annandale, has been elected head master of Trinity School, in Ninety-first street, near Colum-School, in Ninety-first street, near Columbus avenue, and it is understood that he will accept. In that case he will succeed the Rev. Dr. August Ullman, who was compelled to resign because of discord among the faculty, students and trustees over his methods. He will devote himself in future, it is said, to a summer school he has on Float Island in the St. Lawrence, an island owned by Mrs. W. F. Cochran of Vankers. The Ray. Dr. Cole has been an island owned by Mrs. W. F. Could be Yonkers. The Rev. Dr. Cole has been warden of St. Stephen's College since 1899, coming to the Hudson River institution from missionary work in Indiana.

# Coast Squadron Ordered to Nahant.

WASHINGTON, June 9. The battleships Texas and Indiana, the training ship Hartford and five torpedo boat destroyers, composing the coast squadron, under Rear Admiral Sands, have been ordered to prooved to Nahant. Mass., to participate in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that town, on June 14, and to Boston for the dedication of the monument to Gen. Hooker, on June 25.

The Indiana will be manued by missipnen. The squadron is now at Baltimore.

# Gen. Carter to Remain in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- It has been determined that Brig.-Gen. William H. Carter of the War College Board will not go to the Philippines this summer. Secretary Root feels that he should remain on duty in Washington as a member of the General Staff until that body is in working order. This decision was reached because of Secre-This decision was reached because of Secretary Root's coming trip to London as a member of the Alaskan boundary tribunal.

#### Money Enough for Emerson Hall. CAMBRIDGE, Mars., June 9.—The total

subscriptions for the new Emerson Hall at Harvard new amount to \$151,271, of which sum the last \$5,000 was received chiefly in small amounts. The building is now assured, but it has not been decided when work on it will began. A considerable sum is still needed in or ler that the new hall may fulfit all of the needs of the department of philosophy.

When the Sinking Fund Commission neets to-day Alderman McCall will be allowed to take his seat without question. Corporation Counsel Rives says he was legally elected chairman of the Finance legally elected chairman of Committee of the Alderman.